

I commend the gentleman from New York, Mr. QUINN, for recrafting this legislation to ensure its House passage. I also thank Mr. NADLER for his efforts—he is a champion for all of the victims of September 11th, and I commend him for his stalwart dedication. I am hopeful that the Other Body will be able to quickly consider this legislation and clear it for the President's consideration.

Mr. Speaker, these victims of the September 11th terrorist attacks have struggled enough; as Americans, we must help them in their time of need.

I urge all Members to support H.R. 3986.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3986, a bill to extend unemployment assistance administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for qualifying individuals who lost their jobs as a direct result of the September 11th terrorist attacks.

While the heroic clean-up and recovery efforts continue unabated, the unprecedented devastation caused by the attacks is still starkly evident today in lower Manhattan and at the Pentagon. The attacks destroyed twenty percent of downtown New York City's office space and led directly to the loss of over 100,000 jobs.

In Virginia, the three week shut down of Reagan National Airport led to the loss of nearly 20,000 jobs. Under current Federal law, individuals who lost their jobs as a direct result of terrorism are able to receive 26 weeks of unemployment assistance through FEMA. However, many of these individuals are still struggling to find work while facing the prospect of the termination of this assistance.

Accordingly, this important and timely legislation will extend the assistance for an additional 13 weeks. As we continue our collective efforts to rebuild our Nation's economy, let us also ensure that those men and women who were directly affected by the attacks are not forgotten. As a co-sponsor of this legislation and as a proud New Yorker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that this much-needed bill has been scheduled for consideration in an effort to pass it before the benefits lapse. I would like to thank Chairman DON YOUNG, Ranking Democratic Member OBERSTAR and the Subcommittee Chairman STEVEN LATOURETTE for speeding this bill through our Committee. I would also like to commend Mr. NADLER for his diligence on this issue and his longstanding commitment to the victims of the tragedy on September 11th and in particular to the people of New York.

Mr. Speaker, although I support this legislation, I do wish that we were able to pass the original bill that passed the other body in December and through the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee in February. It was important to pass the legislation before the benefits lapse and I am hopeful that this bill will be enacted soon.

I support H.R. 3986, which extends unemployment assistance under the Stafford Act. This bill extends the period that victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11th would be eligible for unemployment benefits to 39 weeks. Currently, the Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) benefit period begins with the week following the disaster incident or date thereafter that individual became unemployed and can extend up to 26 weeks after the date of declaration or until the individual

becomes re-employed. The Department of Labor has been delegated the authority to administer the program, for which FEMA is responsible. In fact, the Stafford Act originally provided for 52 weeks of benefits—this legislation would simply restore unemployment benefits to that level.

The expansion of these benefits would help the more than 2,200 workers who lost their jobs as a direct result of the attacks on September 11th but don't qualify for regular unemployment assistance. Many of these individuals are in low wage jobs and are among the neediest of assistance, especially given our current economy. They need this extension to help them move forward again after experiencing the worst terrorist event in our nation's history.

Mr. Speaker, this is good legislation, and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

□ 1630

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3986.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES R. BROWNING UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2804) to designate the United States courthouse located at 95 Seventh Street in San Francisco, California, as the "James R. Browning United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2804

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 95 Seventh Street in San Francisco, California, shall be known and designated as the "James R. Browning United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James R. Browning United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY).

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2804 designates the United States Courthouse located at 95 Seventh Street in San Francisco, California, as the James R. Browning United States Courthouse.

Judge Browning was born in Great Falls, Montana, in 1918. He attended

the public schools of Belt, Montana, before enrolling at Montana State University where he earned both his Bachelor's degree and his law degree. Judge Browning graduated at the top of his law school class in 1941 while also serving as the editor-in-chief of the Law Review.

After law school, Judge Browning worked for 2 years with the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division before enlisting in the Army in 1943. Judge Browning served with military intelligence in the Army, rising from private to first lieutenant and earning a Bronze Star in the process.

After the war, Judge Browning again worked as an attorney with the Department of Justice, serving in various positions for 6 years before leaving government service for private practice. After 5 years in private practice, Judge Browning returned to government service as a clerk of the United States Supreme Court, a position he held until named to the Federal bench in 1961 by President Kennedy.

Judge Browning served for nearly 40 years on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. He participated in over 1,000 published appellate decisions and was the author of many per curiam opinions. For 12 years, Judge Browning also served as the Chief Judge of the Ninth Circuit. During his tenure, he oversaw the implementation of numerous reforms that increased the efficiency of the circuit's operation and which eliminated a large backlog of pending cases. Many of these reforms were later adopted by other circuit courts.

This naming is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I support the legislation and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. NADLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2804, introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), is a bill to designate the United States Courthouse located at 95 Seventh Street in San Francisco in honor of Judge James R. Browning.

Since President Kennedy appointed him to the Federal bench in 1961, Judge Browning has served the public for over 40 years. In 1976, Judge Browning became the Chief Judge for the Ninth Circuit, the largest court in the country, and he served in that capacity for 12 years. He is a prolific writer and worker, publishing over 1,000 appellate decisions and authoring many other per curiam opinions.

He is richly deserving of having this courthouse named after him, and I want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and the other Members of the delegation from California for introducing this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD a letter in support of this legislation from William C. Canby, Jr., a

United States Circuit Judge in Phoenix, Arizona.

U.S. COURTHOUSE,
Phoenix, AZ, September 6, 2001.

Re H.R. 2804: The James R. Browning United States Courthouse.

Hon. JAMES L. OBERSTAR,
U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on
Transportation and Infrastructure, Ray-
burn House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE OBERSTAR: This letter is in support of H.R. 2804, a bill to designate the headquarters of our court, the United States Courthouse at 95 Seventh Street in San Francisco, as the "James R. Browning United States Courthouse."

Jim Browning has served our court magnificently for the last forty years. For twenty-one of those years, I have been privileged to be one of his colleagues. Jim Browning was Chief Judge for my first several years on this court, and he exemplified, as he still does, exactly what a great judge should be. He is judicious, impartial, tolerant and, perhaps above all, so infused with good will toward his fellow men and women that he imparts a considerable degree of that quality to all who come in contact with him. Everyone across the entire spectrum of our courts respects Jim Browning. Our courthouse could not have a more fitting name!

I understand that some celebrations of Jim Browning's tenure will be coming up in the near future; it would be wonderful if H.R. 2804 were law by that time, so that the events could be combined with a dedication.

We would all be most grateful if you would support the prompt passage of H.R. 2804.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. CANBY, JR.,
U.S. Circuit Judge.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), for yielding me this time and for his lovely statement on behalf of Judge Browning. I also want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY), for his kind words as well.

Mr. Speaker, I wish that every Member of this House could meet Judge Browning. They would then know why we feel so privileged to be naming this courthouse for him and the joy we feel in paying tribute to his excellent service to our country.

I rise in support of H.R. 2804, which designates, as has been mentioned, the U.S. Courthouse located at 95 Seventh Street in San Francisco as the James R. Browning United States Courthouse.

Judge Browning has been an outstanding jurist and a brilliant administrator for the Ninth Circuit Court for the past 40 years. By crafting creative solutions to a large case backlog and a slow appeals process, Judge Browning has improved our judicial system both in the Ninth Circuit, and everywhere his reforms have been emulated. I urge my colleagues to honor him today for his lifetime of service.

I would like to thank the chairman of the Committee on Transportation

and Infrastructure, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. JIM OBERSTAR), for their efforts to bring this bill before the House. It would not have been possible without them. I am also pleased to note this bill is strongly supported by a bipartisan group of Members from throughout the Ninth Circuit's area of jurisdiction. The bill's cosponsors and other supporters are still returning from the West Coast and are unable to join us, as they would like to, on the floor today.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) for their very appropriate and generous remarks. And I also want to commend Judge Browning's former law clerks, led by Michael Rubin, who championed the idea of naming this historic courthouse after this extraordinary judge.

James Browning was born in Great Falls, Montana, and received his undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Montana. After graduation, he joined the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice where he worked for 2 years before being inducted to the U.S. Army infantry as a private. Serving 3 years in the Pacific theatre in military intelligence, he attained the rank of first lieutenant and was awarded the Bronze Star.

After his military service, Judge Browning returned to the Justice Department, serving in several positions in the Antitrust Division before becoming Executive Assistant to the Attorney General. In 1953, he left government service for a successful career in private practice, during which he lectured at the law schools of New York University and Georgetown University.

His desire to be in public service was strong, however, and he left private practice after 5 years to become the Clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court. What a high honor. As has been mentioned, in 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed James Browning as a Circuit Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, over 40 years ago.

The Ninth Circuit includes all of the Federal courts in California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. His exemplary tenure as a circuit judge was marked by his extensive involvement in the Judicial Conference of the United States. He examined issues of judicial conduct, court administration, and the organization of the Ninth Circuit.

I take this time, Mr. Speaker, because so many of our colleagues cannot be here and wanted to have so much of Judge Browning's record on the record.

Judge Browning became Chief Judge of the Ninth Circuit in 1976. At that time, the appeals court in particular faced a large backlog of cases, and substantial delays in deciding appeals were common. Judge Browning imme-

diately undertook innovative steps to improve the functioning of the Ninth Circuit. He convinced Congress to add new judges to the court of appeals. He instituted new methods of case processing in order to manage the increased case loads. He established a bankruptcy appellate panel to hear bankruptcy appeals for the entire court. He revamped communication among the justices.

And his innovations worked. The restructuring he instituted paid rich dividends, including the elimination of the court's backlog and a reduction by half in the time needed to decide appeals. His reforms have been examined and repeated throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of, as I say, so many of my colleagues who are traveling now from the West and cannot be here, I am pleased to request of our colleagues that they vote "yes" in support of naming this building. It has been said that "Justice deferred is justice denied." I ask my colleagues today to honor a man whose innovations have helped ensure that "Justice comes in time."

James R. Browning has been an exceptionally able and dedicated public servant. He is a wonderful person. I urge my colleagues to honor him today by voting for H.R. 2804, to designate the Federal Courthouse at 7th and Mission Streets in San Francisco, by the way a building that was restored after the earthquake to a beautiful, beautiful state, and I invite all my colleagues to visit, hopefully, the James R. Browning United States Courthouse.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2804 is a bill to designate the courthouse located at 95 Seventh Street in San Francisco, California, as the "James R. Browning United States Courthouse". I commend our colleague, Congresswoman PELOSI, for her diligence and hard work in bringing this bill through the Committee. I also thank Subcommittee Chairman LATOURETTE, Ranking Member COSTELLO, and Committee Chairman YOUNG for working with me to ensure that the bill received expeditious consideration.

Judge Browning is a tireless and effective advocate for the Ninth Circuit, where he served as a U.S. District Court Judge for nearly 40 years. In 1976, the year Judge Browning became the circuit's Chief Judge, there was no guarantee of a speedy disposition of litigation. Substantial delays were commonplace, and the volume of cases far exceeded the capacity of the courts. Judge Browning convinced Congress and advocacy groups that reducing the size of the Ninth Circuit was not the answer. He then undertook a series of administrative reforms to ensure the prompt, effective administration of justice, and other circuits subsequently adopted many of these ideas. This bill honors his dedication to public service and his innovative reshaping of the procedures in the largest and busiest circuit in the country.

Judge Browning introduced new methods of case processing and control. He established an executive committee to facilitate administrative decisions, and the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel to hear bankruptcy appeals. He reduced the size of the Judicial Council

and thus made decision-making more effective. He also decentralized the procurement and budgeting systems, and was instrumental in establishing the Western Justice Center Foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the legal system by encouraging collaborative work and research.

Judge Browning is a native of Montana, and a decorated veteran of World War II. Prior to joining the Federal Court in 1961, he worked at the U.S. Department of Justice and served as a law clerk at the Supreme Court. Judge Browning is known for his collegiality, courtesy, and support and mentoring of younger judges and court employees. He is a beloved member of the Ninth Circuit.

It is fitting and proper to honor Judge Browning's distinguished career with this designation. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2804.

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2804.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3986 and H.R. 2804, the measures just under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

URGING GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE TO ENSURE A DEMOCRATIC, TRANSPARENT, AND FAIR ELECTION PROCESS

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 339) urging the Government of Ukraine to ensure a democratic, transparent, and fair election process leading up to the March 31, 2002, parliamentary elections, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 339

Whereas Ukraine stands at a critical point in its development to a fully democratic so-

ciety, and the parliamentary elections on March 31, 2002, its third parliamentary elections since becoming independent more than 10 years ago, will play a significant role in demonstrating whether Ukraine continues to proceed on the path to democracy or experiences setbacks in its democratic development;

Whereas the Government of Ukraine can demonstrate its commitment to democracy by conducting a genuinely free and fair parliamentary election process, in which all candidates have access to news outlets in the print, radio, television, and Internet media, and nationally televised debates are held, thus enabling the various political parties and election blocs to compete on a level playing field and the voters to acquire objective information about the candidates;

Whereas a flawed election process, which contravenes commitments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on democracy and the conduct of elections, could potentially slow Ukraine's efforts to integrate into Western institutions;

Whereas in recent years, incidents of government corruption and harassment of the media have raised concerns about the commitment of the Government of Ukraine to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law;

Whereas Ukraine, since its independence in 1991, has been one of the largest recipients of United States foreign assistance;

Whereas \$154,000,000 in technical assistance to Ukraine was provided under Public Law 107-115 (the Kenneth M. Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 2002), a \$16,000,000 reduction in funding from the previous fiscal year due to concerns about continuing setbacks to needed reform and the unresolved deaths of prominent dissidents and journalists, such as the case of Heorhiy Gongadze;

Whereas Public Law 107-115 requires a report by the Department of State on the progress by the Government of Ukraine in investigating and bringing to justice individuals responsible for the murders of Ukrainian journalists;

Whereas the Presidential election of 1999, according to the final report of the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of OSCE on that election, failed to meet a significant number of OSCE election-related commitments;

Whereas according to the ODIHR report, during the 1999 Presidential election campaign, a heavy proincumbent bias was prevalent among the state-owned media outlets, and members of the media viewed as not in support of the President were subject to harassment by government authorities, while proincumbent campaigning by state administration and public officials was widespread and systematic;

Whereas the Law on Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine, signed by President Leonid Kuchma on October 30, 2001, which was cited in a report of the ODIHR dated November 26, 2001, as making improvements in Ukraine's electoral code and providing safeguards to meet Ukraine's commitments on democratic elections, does not include a role for domestic nongovernmental organizations to monitor elections;

Whereas according to international media experts, the Law on Elections defines the conduct of an election campaign in an imprecise manner which could lead to arbitrary sanctions against media operating in Ukraine;

Whereas the Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) on December 13, 2001, rejected a draft Law on Political Advertising and Agitation, which would have limited free

speech in the campaign period by giving too many discretionary powers to government bodies, and posed a serious threat to the independent media;

Whereas the Department of State has dedicated \$4,700,000 in support of monitoring and assistance programs for the 2002 parliamentary elections;

Whereas the process for the 2002 parliamentary elections has reportedly been affected by violations by many parties during the period prior to the official start of the election campaign on January 1, 2002; and

Whereas monthly reports for November and December of 2001 released by the Committee on Voters of Ukraine (CVU), an indigenous, nonpartisan, nongovernment organization that was established in 1994 to monitor the conduct of national election campaigns and balloting in Ukraine, cited five major types of violations of political rights and freedoms during the precampaign phase of the parliamentary elections, including—

(1) use of government position to support particular political groups;

(2) government pressure on the opposition and on the independent media;

(3) free goods and services given by many political groups in order to sway voters;

(4) coercion to join political parties and pressure to contribute to election campaigns; and

(5) distribution of anonymous and compromising information about political opponents;

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) acknowledges the strong relationship between the United States and Ukraine since Ukraine's independence more than 10 years ago, while understanding that Ukraine can only become a full partner in Western institutions when it fully embraces democratic principles;

(2) expresses its support for the efforts of the Ukrainian people to promote democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights in Ukraine;

(3) urges the Government of Ukraine to enforce impartially its newly adopted election law, including provisions calling for—

(A) the transparency of election procedures;

(B) access for international election observers;

(C) multiparty representation on election commissions;

(D) equal access to the media for all election participants;

(E) an appeals process for electoral commissions and within the court system; and

(F) administrative penalties for election violations;

(4) urges the Government of Ukraine to meet its commitments on democratic elections, as delineated in the 1990 Copenhagen Document of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), with respect to the campaign period and election day, and to address issues identified by the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of OSCE in its final report on the 1999 Presidential election, such as state interference in the campaign and pressure on the media; and

(5) calls upon the Government of Ukraine to allow election monitors from the ODIHR, other participating states of OSCE, and private institutions and organizations, both foreign and domestic, access to all aspects of the parliamentary election process according to international practices, including—

(A) access to political events attended by the public during the campaign period;

(B) access to observe voting and counting procedures at polling stations and electoral